ÇİNGENECE-15

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**romani\_bookmarked Outline of Romani Grammar Victor A. Friedman**

based on Macedonian Skopje Arli



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Outline of Romani GrammarVictor A. Friedman

based on Macedonian Skopje Arli (the basis of the Macedonian standard) with reference to other dialects as relevant1

**PHONOLOGY**

**Stress is generally final in native words, penultimate in loans borrowed after major influx of Hellenisms.**

Dzemoperson’(*kişi*)/dat. dzenéske (*kişiye*)

***vogí***soul,belly/(*ruh,göbek*) /dat. ***Vogéske(****ruha,göbeğe****)***

dzépo‘pocket(’*cep*)/ dat. Dzepóske(*cebe*)

 ***sfíri***‘hammer(*çekiç*)/dat. ***Sfiríske(****çekice****)***(Greek **!**)

**Unstressed suffixes of clitic origin can result minimal pairs:**

**dzan-ás** ‘we know’ **dzá-n-as** ‘*they used to go*

cf.also O phrála ‘The brother’ phralá brothers’ . ‘

(Cf. also Bugurdz#i i **kráva** [nom.]/**e kravá** [acc.] ‘cow’*(inek)*

Dialects in a country with fixed stress often follow that country’s stress pattern (penultimate or initial=

Central. NW). Some dialects in contact with Albanian tend to penultimate stress (**B s#éro~s#eró** ‘head’). Dialects in countries with phonological length often develop phonological length (N, Central, N. Vlax). Baltic/C **del** ‘give’ vs **del** (< **devel)** ‘god’

 S‹oka Sk (C) **caco(caco)**‘true’( non-attrib) (özellik dışı)vs

 caco(kaco) va‘right hand' (attrib.) ('özel.)

Some develop phonetic length. Lovari pre-tonic open vs closed: **ba@ró** ‘big’ vs **tiknó** ‘small’ All dialects have at least **five** vowels **(a, e, i, o, u).**

**Some have** *schwa***.**

***sastr´n: sastrun - sastrin - sastrn******‘iron(*** *demir)*

Some have high back unrounded î (**î, y**, ı).

***si> sy, sas > sys, sar > syr, -tar > -tyr***(N. Russian, Xal., Leshaki [Pol.])

Dialects in countries with other vowels can have those vowels in loanwords or even natively (**ü** in Turkish & Albanian words, also ***dikhljum*>*dikhlüm***in some Xoraxane Macedonian Arli**; *jag* > *jåg***in Wales)

**Most dialects share the following consonantism:**

ptk, phthkh,c#h, bdg, fv, sz, s#z#, c#Z#, mnlrjh

(c,Z are marginal, except in dialects that afrfricate t [rarely **d**] before /**i/ tikno** ‘small’ > **cikno, buti** ‘work’ > **buci, divez** > **dzives**, also some dialects **c# > c** under Greek influence)

**v>w** in some environments in some dialects (K, C, Sinti)

***perel***‘fall’ ***pherel***‘fill’ ***kula*** ‘tower’ ***khula***‘nonsense

***tar*** ‘from’ ***thar***‘molar’ ***c#orel***‘steal’ ***c#horel***‘spill

***ker***‘do!’ ***kher***‘house’ ***c#aj***‘tea’ ***c #haj***‘girl’

***perel, pherel, tar, thar, ker, kher****(*Düşmek,Doldurmak,Den-dan,Azı dişi,Yap!,Ev)

**kula, khula, c#orel, c#horel,c#aj, c#haj** (Kule ,saçma, çelik, dökmek,çay, kız)

Some dialects oppose uvular, retroflex, or long trilled **r#** or **rr** (< original **\*d¢)** to flapped or short trilled **/r/ (<**

**\*r),** e.g**. r’aj** ‘branch’( dal) vs **raj** ‘gentleman’ [**Kalderas#];** others have only the latter.

Some dialects (Dz#ambaz) oppose **/x/** and **/h/** (Dz#ambaz **( *xasal***'cough'(*öksürük*))( ***hasal* 'laugh**(*kahkaha***)**), others have free variation.

**In South Balkans, clear vs velar l = automatic alternation:**

***gelo*** ‘came’ m(*geldim*).***geli*** ‘came’(*geldi*)f. = **[gelo - gełi]** Some dialects have distinctive palatalization [N.Rus.(Xal.) **sîr** ‘how’/**sîr**’ ‘garlic’ (< **sar/sir**)

some have final devoicing (in contact with Slavic, Turkish, German) [dat**-dadeske**] ‘father *nom*. **dat**.’ Aspiration is neutralized word-finally and before another consonant in some dialects (incl. most Balkan)

**jek - jekhe**

Devoicing+Neutralization of aspiration (some Balkan): [**jak -> jakh[j]a/jaga** ‘eye/fire’ nom.sg./nom.pl.] In some dialects (N Vl) **c#h**,**Z#** > **s!,z!** ; fem. **aj > ej** (all Vl), e.g**. c’haj>s!ej/c’hej** ‘Romani girl, daughter’

(vs **paj < pani** ‘water)

In some dialects velars (and/or dentals) are palatalized before /**i**/ and/or /**e**/ (See Dialects).

Dialects can have foreign consonants in foreign words. [V in Greek loans in **Sepec#i]**

**SUBSTANTIVE** (*ÖNEMLİ*)

Most nouns in -o are masc, -i fem, -C unpredictable( tahmin edilemez): **rom-romni, c’havo-c#haj,** **dz’amutro-bori,** **phral-phen** (m.) **nakh, bal,lil, ber’, beng, vast, masn, anavn, giv**

nose, hair, paper, year, devil, hand, flesh, name, wheat (f.) **jakh, moln, balval, aindz#, dz#ung, c#ang, jagm, bokh,**(f(ire, wine, field,wind, evil, leg, fire, hunger

**rat** ‘night (f)., < ra!tri!’ & ‘blood’ (m. < **rakta**-red) xanamik/-es/-a ‘co-father/mother-in-law’ (sib-in-l)

masc: **vogi, pani, muj, nilaj** ‘belly/soul, water, mouth/face, summer’

**[a]bijav** ‘wedding’**, bar#** ‘stone’ = m (f)

In the **oblique(** the nominative or vocative) -o truncates, -i remains or jotates

 **Oblique** feminine C-stems

**Dz’uv/dz’uva**- ‘louse*’TR.****bit’***

**suv/suvja**‘needle’ iğne TR

 analogy results in confusion: **c’hib[j]a**- ‘tongue’

**muj, nilaj, ras’aj, xoraxaj**; **taxtaj, daj** (Vje/a->o/a-,e.g**.moste, nilaste)**  mouth, summer, gentleman, Turk; glass, mother

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SINGULAR** | **PLURAL** |  |  |
| **masc.**Nominative Vocative Accusative | **fem.**c#havo c#havea c#have[s] | **masc.**dz#uv dz#uve dz#uva | **fem.**c#have c#havale[n] c#haven |  | dz#uva dz#uvale[n] dz#uven |
| DativeLocative Ablative Instrumnt’l Genitive | c#haveskec#haveste c#havestar c#have[s]a<r> c#havesk[or]o | dz#uvakedz#uvate dz#uvatar dz#uva[s]a<r> dz#uvak[or]o | c#havengec#havende c#havendar c#havensa(r) c#haveng[or]o | dz#uvengedz#uvende dz#uvendar dz#uvensa(r) dz#uveng[or]o |  |

ArlArli loses final and intervocalic **/s/** in cases (VsV>VjV)

Nom. pl. **= -e** for nouns in **-o; -a** elsewhere.( başka bir yerde.)

Some masc. can have Ø nom. pl. (**vast** ‘hand’)

Voc.: C-stem = masc. **-!a,** fem. add -e (var. -ono truncation: **phrala** (mo **phral**), **phene**, **borie**, **Devla** **gudlea**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ORTHOGRAPHY (**İMLÂ) | Courthiade | Macedonia | Serbia&Montenegro |
| Rom (loc. sg.) | Romese | Romeste | romeste/romesc!e |
| Rom (loc. pl.) | Romene | Romende | romende/romen∂e |
| Rom (abl. sg.) | Romesar | Romestar | romestar |
| Rom (abl. pl.) | Romenar | Romendar | romendar |
| Rom (dat. sg.) | Romesqe | Romeske | romesc!e romeske |
| Rom (dat. pl.) | Romenqe | Romenge | romen∂e/romenge |
| done (pl. pt.) | kerde | kerde | c!erde/c!er∂e |
| Rom instr. sg.you do (sg.)  | Romeçakeresa | Romesakeresa | Romea/Romesa c!erea/keresa |
|   |  |  |  |
| **JOTATION(**notation**)**TJ/DJ C⁄/∑  KJ/GJVOWEL REDUCTION

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ´ | I | U |
|  |  |  |
| A | E | O |

In most dialects, the accusative is only used for animate objects (somtimes only def.) and pronouns while inanimate substantives are in the nominative. However animate objects in the nominative and inanimate objects in the accusative also occur, esp. as topic.***dikhlas jekh butdz#andlo gadz#o***'he saw a wise non-Rom' (Loli Phabaj 11981:79); ***gele ande jekhe veşes***'they went into a forest' (Gilliat-Smith [Bulgarian Romani Tale 8] JGLS 1912:85) - cf. also 2 versions of O C‹akali Rom.Instr. {-ns-} = [-nts-] <-nc-> (cf. **Sepec#i -ndz#-)**Arli instr. can add **-r** (esp**. -nca-)** sg. -e[j]a/[-a[j]a if -s- drops, -r- is not addedGenitive = -k[V](r)V/-g[V](r)VV= o +masc. nom. head, -i + fem. nom., -e elsewhere Some Arli = short masc. sg. gen. w/out -k- (-eso...)me phralesk(er)e kheresk(or)o vudar the door of my brother’s house’‘ o vudar **e** kheresko **me** phraleskereo vudar **me** phraleske kheresk(or)**o**o vudar **me** phraleske[**re**] khere**star**\*o vudar **e** khereskoro **me** phraleskereDz#ambaz - postposed genitives must’ modify another noun, **me dostesko[ro] c#havo’** ‘my friend’s son’**e kakeskoro c#havo me dosteskere phenjako** ‘my friend’s sister’s cousin’\***c#havo me dosteske[re]**but, Prishtina Mohadz#er: Isto isi an-o c#hib[j]a e Indiake 'It is the same in the languages of India than > **thaneskere > thaneskerensar** ‘with locals’The productive abstract noun formant has the shapes -**pe/-be** ~ **-pa/-ba** (In general **-p-** = denominal and **-b-**= deverbal **ternipe** ‘youth’, **maribe** ‘war’). Oblique stem vowel is usually -a- but can be -e-. Oblique stem consonant is masculine (-s- / -n-). Older (& other dial.) -pen/-ben, obl. -pn-/-bn-. (Vlax has also-mos obl. -mas., pl. -mata) Non-native [Arli]Masculine in unstressed -o, -i, -a, Feminine in unstressed -a (**duşmano, lafi, gazda; papus**, **tetka)** ‘enemy, word, boss, grandpa, aunt’):The final vowel does not truncate. Nouns of this declsional type are called “athematic”since the -e- of the native declension is treated as a stem vowel (hence “thematic”).Stress shifts onto it in oblique, but unstressed -i may instead become -j+e-. In nom pl -i/-o +[j]a, -a > -e. Fem -a have voc. in -o, acc. shifts stress to final -a, nom. pl. = -e.In Bugurdz#i, -s is added to (stressed) final vowel, which can also be -e- or -u- and also can be stressed, and nom. plural is V + -des or -da, to which case endings are added. (paşas, Bugurdz#is**, papus, kafes)**‘pasha, Bugurdzhi, gran’pa, coffee’)**ADJECTIVES**Masc nom sg = -o, Fem nom sg = -i, other =-e (voc. -ea, -ie) **Comparative: po-, da[h]a,** -**eder**, Vl. **maj**- (+ abl.) **Superlative:** **naj**-, **en/em-,** Vl. **maj-****baró, barí, baré, pobaro, bareder (pobuter)**Adjectives in a consonant do not inflect (**s#ukar**)Borrowed adjectives are in invariant -o [Vl. non-nom. sg./obl. -one; B obl -one) but sometimes with interference.***socijalno buti***‘social work’ [uninflected < Mac. N.]***buti normalni***‘a normal job’ [= Rmi. F]***kvalitetna evidentija***‘qualifieddocumentation’ [= Mac. F] ***privatikani******karane***‘private reasons’. [ = Mac. Pl.] Derivation: -[a]no, -ikano, -alo/-valo, -u[t]no:**sikavno, Romano, Gadz#ikano, dz#ungalo, ratvalo, dizutno,** ‘learned, Romani, non-Romani, bad, bloody, urban’ [avel > avutno > avutnipe]-or#o/i ‘diminutive’ **c#havor#o/c#hajor#i** ‘boy/girl [dim.]’ |

**ADVERBS**

-e[s] r#omane[s]; [a/o]1k(h)2a/ot(h)3e ‘**here**/there’

*(****a)[d/k]ari, (o)[d/k]ori, kata[r], kota[r],*** **akana, atoska**, **irati-avdive-tajsa** (B tasja, G ***tehara****)* *here/hither(buraya),* *there/thither(oraya), here[hence(buradan)].* *there[thence(oradan)],* now, then(*o zamanki,o zaman)* , yesterday-today-tomorrow.

DEFINITE ARTICLE(Marife-belirli harfi tarif) (proper names are definite except in the vocative)



**PERSONAL PRONOUNS(**Şahıs Zamirleri)

**me** **amen**

**tu** **tumen**

[**v]ov**, [**v]oj** [**v]on**, **ola**

 [**j/v]aver** ‘other’

**Accusative(i-e hali)**

**ma[n]** **ame[n]**

**tu[t]** **tume[n]**

**le[s], la** **le[n]** **pe[s]**

*(****A 3rd obl. take o****-, can be written separately)*

**Base for remaining cases:**

**man-** **amen-**

**tu-** **tumen-**

**le-, la-** **len-** **pes-** (G/NC **pen-;** A/SC **pumen-)**

**Possessives = base + adjectival endings (Voc. = Nom. )** **m[ir/l]-**

**amar**-t[ir/l]- **tumar**-

p[ir/l]- [A pumar- K peng-] 3rd pers. = genitive(-in hali, tamlayan)

**Interrogatives-sorucular**

**so (sos-)** 'what,

**ko** 'who' (**kos-, kas-)**

**savo** 'which' (saves-; savi/sav(j)a-, save/saven-) **kaj** 'where', (Arl. kari, kote),

**kana** 'when',

 **sar** 'how',

 **kobor** **(kozom**) 'how much'

 [(o)**dobor** ‘so much’]

 A: **ne**- ‘some’

 **ni-** ‘no’

 [**karing** ‘whither(nereye)’

 **kotar** ‘whence('nereden)’],

 **soske/sostar** ‘why & because’

 **khonik** no one **/khanc#i** nothing)

**Demonstratives(işaretçiler)**

(k)[a]da-v/j/l-[a](KADA-J/V-A) 'proximate, **this**; in the perception of hearer, here’

 (**k)[o]do**-v/j/l-[(a](KODO-J/V-A) 'remote(uzak), that; previously mentioned, there'

d -> k = non-specific > specific (one in a group)



**Odoleske akava 20** **s****#elbers#ipe valjani te anavkera jekhe bare P-eja,** **ja palem** PRIMITIVNO SASOITNIPE, a **adava jekajekutno s#elbers#ipe javere rigatar dengja dobor bare manus#en.**

‘Therefore, we should label this 20th century with a big P or PRIMITIVE society, and yet this same century, on the other hand, produced so many great people.

**Relative:**

ko-v/j/l/-a | v/j -> l in obl**., kaj, so**

**o manus#a mas#kar kolende vestinena, dz#anav kaj sikljovena/te sikljovav, o lil kaj/so dik(h)ljum .(….)**

**ole NUMERAL**

**jekh, duj, trin, s#tar, pandz##, s#ov, eftà, oxtò, ejnjà, des#, des#-**u**-jèkh, bis#, bis#-**u**-jekh, triànda,** saranda, pinda **,s#ov-var-des#, ... s#el, milja, trins#elu bis#** thaj **jekh,** ordinal = *-`****to***(indeclinable), e.g. ***dújto.***

**Bir, iki, üç, dört, beş, altı, yedi, sekiz, dokuz on, onbir, yirni bir, otuz,kırk. Elli. Altmış**, … yüz, bin, 321, Sıra sayıları: **….+TO.**

**VERB**

**ker- 'do'**

*present*(long = progressive in Arli;

future marker in some north (NE, NC, NV)

**kerav(a) kera[s](a)**

**kere[s](a) keren(a)**

**kerel(a) keren(a)**

-e- truncates before stem-final -a: **daral** ‘fear’ **ovel** 'become' derives intransitives

loses -ve- in 3sg**: barjovav, barjol** 'grow' büyümek [< **bar**- 'big']) **[-el > -ol** in some other verbs, esp. instr.]

**sijum/sem sijam**

**sijan sijen**

**[(i)s]i [(i)s]I**

Initial **s**>Ø; j>nj in some A [T]

negative 3sgnane (Dz#ambaz naj, nae)

***ovel***supplies imperative & participle (> **aor**.)

Balkan copula tan+(o/i/e) Vlax n > l esp. **kaj, ake, oke**, (**eke) naj** (i)

[existence/possession (Mac. ‘**ima**’) - location - equivalence/state] O S‹aip i tano Dz#ambazi, **akava** tano o

trito numero, Misalija isi but, Isi but Roma, (i)si la duj c’have, Ko Berlin isi Roma Union savi taro

 sumnaleskoro kongresi tani registririmi ko PN

'have' = **therel** OR 'be' + accusative (~nom+acc): **si man**, **i daj/e** **daja,** **si la** [ Sakoja dujto diz isi la pli

 "Roma Union", e Mefoskere gilja **isi len** chachutno takti, **vakerela pe kaj** sakole shukaripa isi korkorutno bilachhipe, E azilantengere chhaven **isi** majbut problemija,]

i**mperative**: sg = bare stem (-C, -a), pl = 2 pl if bare stem is Cj > Cí (us#tjav > us#tí)

**negative imperative**(*olumsuz soru*)- **ma**

participle(ortaç, sıfat-fiil): r, l, n, v + d, other + l + adjectival endings (this includes a-stem verbs, which, however, may also be irregular [T -andil-]; Cj > i us#tjel > us#ti-)

**ker, khel, an, phrav, dikh-, phag, phuc#, bes#,**

**-ndj- > -ngj**- > -ng+l- (**dz#an** ‘lnow’)

[heirarchy of variation in \*-t- assignment from least to most likely:

t > m > velar > pal. affric. > pal. fric.] ([xut]>[kam]>phag>phuc# >bes#)

**irregular stems** (*kaynaklanıyor***)** : del>dind-, rovel>rund-, sovel>sut-, avel>a[v[i]]l-, piel>pil-, lel>lil-, perel>pel-,

merel>mul-, dz#al>gel-, xal>xal-, ovel->il-, ul-

aorist [perfective]

participle stem (+ jotation) +

**-um/-em -am** ([T] -**em**)

**-an -en** (**-an** = C NV, Finn, Wales)

**-a[s]/-o/i -e**

(Prilep ‘be’/ther- + pt.=Mac. calque) person=personal knowledge gender=resultative,shared knowledge, deduction

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|   |  |  |

***But zumavenas******te integrujin pe****,* ***arakhenas******buc#ja******and-e fabriki****.* ***Ale c#i parúdz#ilas******khanc#i pa******ginduri******sar train e Rom****.*

‘Many tried to integrate, they found jobs in factories. But nothing changed with regard to prejudices about how the Roms live.’

*Birçoğu entegre etmeyi denedi, fabrikalarda iş buldular. Ama önyargılar konusunda, Romanların nasıl yaşadığı hakkında hiçbir şey değişmedi .*

***Sa khetane*** *s#aj phenav tumenge* ***kado****: Ke sar sas de katar* ***avilam*** *ame* ande Europa**z#i adzves***,* **c#i** parúdz#ili pa **amari *situacija* khanc#i.**

**All together** *I can tell you* **this:** That as it has been since **we arrived** in Europe and *until this day*, **nothing has** changed **with regard to our *situation*.’**

**Imperfect(**( kusurlu zaman )(/.: add **-as** to short present **(-s** to long present) Arli: add **[s]ine** to present

3 pers. impf 'be' **[s]ine** (Vlax: **sas**)

**Pluperfect(** *past perfect )=* aorist( geniş zaman) + **-as** (A + **sine**)

**future:** **ka** + (short) present **ka hav**; (‘have’+ **te) si man te hav, na[n]e (man) te hav**

**subjunctive***(dilek kipi):* **te** + (short) present

**conditional**: **te/ka** + imperfect( kusurlu zaman )(/aorist( geniş zaman) **bi + a-**present

***Mangel te khelel!***‘He wants to dance’

***Te khelel!***‘Let him dance!’

***Te mange[s], khel!***‘If you want, dance!’

***Te khelelas, ka avavas*** *‘*If he had danced, I would’ve come.’

***Te khelela sine, ka avava sine***

***Te khelela, me bi avava*** *‘*If he were to dance, I would come.’

***O beng te hal tumaro s#oro!***‘May the devil eat your head’

***Te si tut nieci bori mangibaske, mang.***‘If you have the intention of seeking a bride, seek!

***Eger o manus# te na dz#anglja... esapi ka kerel pe...***‘If the peron does not know' ... one counts...'

***Ako e manus#eske isi = Eger tejsi e manus#eske...***'If the person has...'

***Te gelam nic#eja, ka dz#ana kaj...***‘If we go in order, we will discover that ...’

**K*ana s#aj ov, soske nas#ti me? = kana s#aj ov, soske me te nas#ti?***‘If (when) he can, why not me/why can’t I?’

***Te avea sine javinate, ka lea sine thud***‘If you had come in the morning, you would have gotten milk.’

***Me ka gilavgjum sine***‘I would have sung...’

***Te c#ingarea man, me bi avava***'If you were to invite me, I would come’

***Te c#ingarea man sine, me bi avava sine***'If you were to invite me, I would [have] come’

***So bi vakerela pes sine kaj to dad thaj me sijam dembelija***.‘That would be to say that your father and Iwere lazy’.

***Emen so rakilo sine, a o vakti kerela sine pes te rumungjol****.* ‘As soon as it got dark, the weather looked

 like it would get bad’

intransitive: -[j]ov-; pe; man, etc. **barjol** ‘grow’, **vakerel pe** ‘be said’,

**mak!ol-matilo** ‘be drunk’ **rumindel/gjol** ‘be/destroy/ed’

causative: -av-; ker-; -ar-

**daral** ‘be scared’ **daravel/darakerel** ‘frighten’ kaljarel ‘blacken’ loan adaptation: -in-

mislinel ‘think’, interesirinel pe ‘be interested’

gerund: bare stem + indor (Burg. -indoj; other -indo[s]) - **phirindor** ‘walking’, **(h)asandor** ‘laughing’ emphatic particle (pt., impv.) add **-tar**

ethical dative**: dza tuke, dzal peske**

modals: **s#aj/nas#ti** ‘**can/not’; si te, valjani/**

**treb-e/o-l/mora [**G**. trubul]; lazim, medz#bur** ‘**must, need’**

**NEGATION***(negatiflik)*

**na** in [SE V] c#i [N V] modal: **ma** [**ma te**; V **te na**] - **Ma** Zurefa, **ma muk ma da**

**PREPOSITIONS**

GEN

**bi[z**-**o/i**] without **(-zo** = A)

 NOM / LOC [pronouns]

 NOM / LOC [pronouns]

**and[a]r** out of, from (K, B)

**andre** > **an[d(e)]** inside

**upr[al** ] (**u>o**) above, over

**opre > pe** over, on top- üstünde, üstünde

**pas#[e**] ([-**al**]) near, at, by, along with

**angle/al** > **angla**(l) before

**palal** > **pal(e**) after

**tele/al** > **tel(e**) below, beneath- aşağıda, altında

**mas#kar** bewteen, among

**dz#i** up to, until

**sebepi** because

**okolo, trujal** ‘around’

**mujal, mamuj** opposite, before, except, beside

**bas#** (A), **vas#,** **ac#a** (B) for, because of,

**koro/i** hither, near- buraya, yakın

**karig** (B), **kare** (D), **karin** (G), **karing** (K) whither- nereye

**sar** like, as

**uzo/uzal** near- yakın

**osim/sem** except, beside

[**ka/ko]tar** from

**ke** to, at, in

**te** to, at, in (Greece)

***ki jekh aindz#*** *=* ***jekhe aindz#ate***‘in a field.

**CONJUNCTIONS**

and **t(h)[a(j)], (h)em, a, i, pa**

or **ili, ja, ja pale[m], vaj**

but **ama, no, ali, pale, po**

if **te, ako, eger,**

when  **kana**

although -olmasına rağmen and-if

however ancak good-but

also, too **vi, da, ‘and’**

because **soske, sostar, sebepi kaj**

until, since  **bisko (na) A&B**

**WORD ORDER TENDENCIES**

VO = unmarked( işaretsiz)

(**OV** = focus(odak)

**VS** = connective narrative bağlayıcı anlatı)

 ( **SV** = contrastive-thematic(kontrastlı-tematik)

preposition determiner quantifier adjective noun options (**k’o jekh baro gav da** ‘to the one big town FOCUS)’

**ka lav la; o-la ka lav; ka lel la o c#havo thaj ka dz#an khere; o c#havo mangela la ama lakoro dad na dela** .

**O Ajnuri thaj o Dz#emo tar-i S‹vedska bahtaren e pranden e Ramijeske thaj e Mirsadake a e Safeteskethaj e**

**Sadijake bahtarena o bijav**

‘Ajnur and Dz#emo from Sweden congratulate Rami and Mirsada on their marriage, and they congratulate Safet and Sadija on their wedding.

**OBJECT REDUPLICATION**

***melalo pani na piena le ni o dz#ungale ruva.***

***0 ‘*Even wicked wolves do not drink dirty** **water.’**

***E Rifatos pendz#arav, e c#haja da pendz#arav, ama man ma axmize man kidisave bucende ridz#aj kerav******tuke.***

*‘***I know Rifat and I know his daughter, but don’t mix me up in this business, I beg of you.’**

***I daj si la duj c#have***

*The mother has two children’.*

**DIALECTS**

Vlax (Kalderas#, Lovari, Mac#vaja, Gurbet) vs Non-Vlax (Arli, Burgudz#i, Dz#ambaz)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

**Arli** **buti** **maro** **pani** ***dindjum***  agjar, akhal devlea on, ola  **o** **miro,** mlo, mo c**#haj** -dz#e **oja** **Bugurdz#i** buci maro pani diyom kidjal **devlesa** on, ol o moro, mro, mo c#haj **-ge** **va Dz#ambaz** buk!i manro pai diyem gëja devlesa von e moro, mo c#hej -g!e va **Gurbet** buc!i marno pai diyem geja devleha von  **e** moro, mo c#hej -∂e va **Kalderas#** D/G manr#o pai diyem gaja devlesa von le munr##o s!ej -ge/´

**English *work bread water I gave thus with God*** ***they the my girl dat. pl. yes***

*(m. f) (Npl) (m)*

**Table 5: *Examples of salient(****göze çarpan****) Romani dialectal differences***

Key: 1. palatalization of dentals before front vowels;

 2. reflexes of inherited **\*nd¢;**

3. palatalization and loss of /n/ before stressed **/í/;**

 4. preservation or loss of rounding in the first singular simple preterit (aorist, perfective);

5. distinctive lexical items;

6. preservation or loss of intervocalic /s/ in grammatical endings;

7. form of the third person plural pronoun and presence versus absence of a gender distinction;

 8. shape of the nominative plural definite article (merger either with masculine nominative singular **/o/** or oblique**/e**/);

 9. shape of possessive pronouns;

10. aspirated affricate and -aj diphthong;

 11. dat. pl.;-e hali çoğul

12 ‘yes’

 **Notes to 5:** **B**urgudz#i=kidial; **D**z#ambaz=gija/gaja/g´ja; **B**arutc#i/**T**opaana=agja[a]r; **P**ris#tina=adjar; **A**rli/**T**opaana=akhal; **D**elc#evski=ac#ka; adjukar, **G**njilane=ac#ikar; **B**ulgarian=c#uka; **P**rizren=aika1**B** =**B**ugurdz#i **K=K**alderas#, **G=G**urbet, **D=D**z#ambaz, **Vl=**Vlax,

-------**SONNNN.**

**TİPİK CÜMLELER:**

**dzan-ás** ‘we know(*biz biliriz)*’ **dzá-n-as** ‘they used to go*’(giderlerdi)*

**perel, pherel, tar, thar, ker, kher**

(Düşmek,Doldurmak,Den-dan,Azı dişi,Yap!,Ev)

**kula, khula, c#orel, c#horel,c#aj, c#haj**

(Kule ,saçma, çelik, dökmek,çay, kız)

***gelo*** ‘came’ m(*geldim*).***geli*** ‘came’(*geldi*)

**sîr** ‘how’/**sîr**’ ‘garlic’ (< **sar/sir)**

[dat**-dadeske(***baba’ya***)**] ‘father *nom*. **dat**.

**jek – jekhe** One **(***Bir***)**

**c’haj>s!ej/c’hej** ‘Romani girl, daughter’(*Roman kız, kız evlat*)

[**jak -> jakh[j]a/jaga** ‘eye/fire’( *göz/ ateş*)

(vs **paj < pani** ‘water)(*su*)

**nakh, bal,lil, ber’, beng, vast, masn, anavn, giv**

nose, hair, paper, year, devil, hand, flesh, name, wheat (*burun, saç, kağıt, yıl, şeytan, el, et, isim, buğday*)

**tikno** ‘small’ > **cikno, buti** ‘work’

f.) **jakh, moln, balval, aindz#, dz#ung, c#ang, jagm, bokh,**

(f(ire, wine, field,wind, evil, leg, fire, hunger.)( ateş, şarap, alan, rüzgar, kötülük, bacak, ateş, açlık)

**muj, nilaj, ras’aj, xoraxaj**; **taxtaj, daj** (**Vje/a->o/a-,**e.g**.moste, nilaste)**  mouth, summer, gentleman, Turk; glass, mother

**c’hib[j]a**- ‘tongue’

louse*’TR.****bit’***

.) **nakh, bal,lil, ber’, beng, vast, masn, anavn, giv**

nose, hair, paper, year, devil, hand, flesh, name, wheat (f.) **jakh, moln, balval, aindz#, dz#ung, c#ang, jagm, bokh,**(f(ire, wine, field,wind, evil, leg, fire, hunger

**rat** ‘night (f)., < ra!tri!’ & ‘blood’ (m. < **rakta**-red) xanamik/-es/-a ‘co-father/mother-in-law’ (sib-in-l)

masc: **vogi, pani, muj, nilaj** ‘belly/soul, water, mouth/face, summer’

**[a]bijav** ‘wedding’**, bar#** ‘stone’ = m (f)

(**vast** ‘hand’)

***dikhlas jekh butdz#andlo gadz#o***'he saw a wise non-Rom'

***dikhlas jekh butdz#andlo gadz#o***'he saw a wise non-Rom' (Loli Phabaj 11981:79); ***gele ande jekhe veşes***'they went into a forest'

 **me phralesk(er)e kheresk(or)o vudar** the door of my brother’s house’

‘

o vudar **e** kheresko **me** phraleskere

o vudar **me** phraleske kheresk(or)**o**

o vudar **me** phraleske[**re**] khere**star**

\*o vudar **e** khereskoro **me** phraleskere

**Dz#ambaz** - postposed genitives must’ modify another noun,

**me dostesko[ro] c#havo’** ‘my friend’s son’

**e kakeskoro** c#havo me dosteskere **phenjako** ‘my friend’s sister’s cousin’

\*c#havo me dosteske[re]

**ternipe** ‘youth’, **maribe** ‘war’

Masculine in unstressed **-o, -i, -a,** Feminine in unstressed **-a** (**duşmano, lafi, gazda; papus**, **tetka)** ‘enemy, word, boss, grandpa, aunt’)

**papus, kafes** ‘pasha, Bugurdzhi, grandpa, coffee’)

***privatikani******karane***‘private reasons’

**Comparative: po-, da[h]a,** -**eder**, Vl. **maj**- (+ abl.) **Superlative:** **naj**-, **en/em-,** Vl. **maj-**

**baró, barí, baré, pobaro, bareder (pobuter)**

***socijalno buti***‘social work’

***buti normalni***‘a normal job’

***kvalitetna evidentija***‘qualifieddocumentation’

**sikavno, Romano, Gadz#ikano, dz#ungalo, ratvalo, dizutno,** ‘learned, Romani, non-Romani, bad, bloody, urban’ [avel > avutno > avutnipe]

-or#o/i ‘diminutive’

 **c#havor#o/c#hajor#i** ‘boy/girl [dim.]’

*(****a)[d/k]ari, (o)[d/k]ori, kata[r], kota[r],*** **akana, atoska**, **irati-avdive-tajsa** (B tasja, G ***tehara****)* *here/hither(buraya),* *there/thither(oraya), here[hence(buradan)],* *there[thence(oradan)],* now, then(*o zamanki,o zaman)* , yesterday-today-tomorrow.

DEFINITE ARTICLE(Marife-belirli harfi tarif) (proper names are definite except in the vocative)



**PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

**me** **amen**

**tu** **tumen**

[**v]ov**, [**v]oj** [**v]on**, **ola**

([v]=Vlax ol[a]=[Arli]/Bugurdz#i **jon**=N & N.Central; S.Central=**on**; cf. [**j/v]aver** ‘other’ [A,Pz/V,Pl])

**Accusative(i-e hali)**

**ma[n]** **ame[n]**

**tu[t]** **tume[n]**

**le[s], la** **le[n]** **pe[s]**

*(****A 3rd obl. take o****-, can be written separately)*

**Base for remaining cases:**

**man-** **amen-**

**tu-** **tumen-**

**le-, la-** **len-** **pes-** (G/NC **pen-;** A/SC **pumen-)**

**Possessives = base + adjectival endings (Voc. = Nom. )** **m[ir/l]-**

**amar**-t[ir/l]- **tumar**-

p[ir/l]- [A pumar- K peng-] 3rd pers. = genitive(-in hali, tamlayan)

**Interrogatives-sorucular**

**so (sos-)** 'what,**NE?**

**ko** 'who' (**kos-, kas-)-KİM?**

**savo** 'which' (saves-; savi/sav(j)a-, save/saven-**HANGİ?**

**kaj** 'where', (Arl. kari, kote), **NEREDE?**

**kana** 'when',**NE ZAMAN?**

 **sar** 'how', **NASIL?**

 **kobor** **(kozom**) 'how much' **NE KADAR?**

 [(o)**dobor** ‘so much’]

 A: **ne**- ‘some’

 **ni-** ‘no’

 [**karing** ‘whither(nereye)’

 **kotar** ‘whence('nereden)’],

 **soske/sostar** ‘why & because’ **NİÇİN?**

 **khonik** no one **/khanc#i** nothing) **O DEĞİL/HİÇBİRŞEY**

**Demonstratives(işaretçiler)**

(k)[a]da-v/j/l-[a](KADA-J/V-A) 'proximate, **this**; in the perception of hearer, here’

 (**k)[o]do**-v/j/l-[(a](KODO-J/V-A) 'remote(uzak), that; previously mentioned, there'

d -> k = non-specific > specific (one in a group)



**Odoleske akava 20** **s#elbers#ipe valjani te anavkera jekhe bare P-eja,** **ja palem** PRIMITIVNO SASOITNIPE, a **adava jekajekutno s#elbers#ipe javere rigatar dengja dobor bare manus#en.**

‘Therefore, we should label this 20th century with a big P or PRIMITIVE society, and yet this same century, on the other hand, produced so many great people.

**Relative:**

ko-v/j/l/-a | v/j -> l in obl**., kaj, so**

**o manus#a mas#kar kolende vestinena, dz#anav kaj sikljovena/te sikljovav, o lil kaj/so dik(h)ljum .(….)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
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